

## AMPLIFIER

### Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an amplifier. Such an amplifier may, for example, be used at radio or intermediate frequencies, for example within a radio tuner. The present invention also relates to a radio tuner including such an amplifier.

### Summary of the Invention

According to a first aspect of the invention, there is provided an amplifier comprising a first long tail pair of transistors, a second long tail pair of transistors, and a current source for setting the tail currents of the first and second long tail pairs in a predetermined ratio, the current source comprising: at least one first bipolar transistor whose collector forms a first current source output, whose base is connected to a bias voltage source, and whose emitter is connected via a first resistance to a supply input; and a second bipolar transistor whose collector forms a second current source output, whose base is connected to the bias voltage source, and whose emitter is connected via a second resistance to the emitter of the first transistor.

The at least one first transistor may comprise a plurality of parallel-connected transistors.

The value of the second resistance may be substantially equal to:

$$\frac{V_t \lambda}{I} \ln \left( \frac{\lambda}{n} \right)$$

Where  $\ln$  is the natural logarithm,  $I$  is the output current of the first current source output,  $V_t$  is the thermal voltage,  $\lambda$  is the predetermined ratio, and  $n$  is the number of transistors forming the first transistor.

The first and second long tail pairs may have outputs connected to cross-connected first and second differential pairs of transistors.

The first long tail pair may comprise third and fourth transistors whose input terminals are connected to first and second inputs, respectively, of the amplifier and whose common terminals are connected via third and fourth resistances, respectively, to the first current source output. The third and fourth transistors may be bipolar transistors, the second amplifier input may be connected at signal frequencies to a common line, and the value of the third resistance may be substantially equal to the value of the fourth resistance plus  $(Z_s/\beta_1)$ , where  $Z_s$  is a source impedance to which the first amplifier input is to be connected and  $\beta_1$  is the current gain of the third transistor.

The second long tail pair may comprise fifth and sixth transistors whose input terminals are connected to first and second inputs, respectively, of the amplifier, whose common terminals are connected via fifth and sixth resistances, respectively, to the second source output, and whose output terminals are connected to output terminals of the fourth and third transistors, respectively. The fifth and sixth transistors may be bipolar transistors and the value of the fifth resistance may be substantially equal to the value of the sixth resistance plus  $(Z_s/\beta_2)$ , where  $\beta_2$  is the current gain of the fifth transistor.

The second amplifier input may be connected to the common line by a capacitor.

According to a second aspect of the invention, there is provided an amplifier comprising: a first current source; a first bipolar transistor having a base for connection to a signal source having a source impedance  $Z_s$  and an emitter connected via a first resistance to the first current source; and a second bipolar transistor having a base connected at signal frequencies to a common line and an emitter connected via a second resistance to the first current source, the value of the first resistance being substantially equal to the value of the second resistance plus  $(Z_s/\beta_1)$ , where  $\beta_1$  is the current gain of the first transistor.

The amplifier may comprise: a second current source; a third bipolar transistor having a base connected to the base of the first transistor, an emitter connected via a third resistance to the second current source, and a collector connected to the collector of the second transistor; and a fourth bipolar transistor having a base connected to the base of

the second transistor, an emitter connected via a fourth resistance to the second current source, and a collector connected to the collector of the first transistor, the value of the third resistance being substantially equal to the value of the fourth resistance plus  $(Z_s/\beta_2)$ , where  $\beta_2$  is the current gain of the first transistor.

The base of the second transistor may be connected to the common line by a capacitor.

According to a third aspect of the invention, there is provided a radio tuner including an amplifier according to the first or second aspect of the invention.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

The invention will be further described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a circuit diagram of a transconductance amplifier to which the present invention may be applied;

Figure 2 is a circuit diagram of the current sources used in the amplifier of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a circuit diagram of a twin current source for use in the invention;

Figure 4 is a circuit diagram of an amplifier constituting an embodiment of the invention; and

Figure 5 is a circuit diagram of the amplifier shown in Figure 4 but modified for receiving a single-ended input.

#### Description of the Preferred Embodiments

The transconductance amplifier shown in Figure 1 is of a type which is suitable for use as the first stage or low noise amplifier (LNA) of a radio frequency tuner, for example for receiving radio frequency input signals from a cable distribution network or from a

satellite or terrestrial aerial. This transconductance stage is not an embodiment of the invention but is shown to illustrate a problem which the invention overcomes.

Low noise amplifiers are required to have a low noise figure while maintaining a high “IIP3” or third order intermodulation performance. The transconductance amplifier shown in Figure 1 comprises two individual transconductance amplifier stages which are cross-connected so as to reduce intermodulation distortion. The first or main stage comprises a long tail pair of bipolar transistors T3 and T4 whose bases are connected to differential inputs IN+ and IN-, respectively. The emitters of the transistors T3 and T4 are connected via resistors R3 and R4, respectively, to one terminal of a constant current source CC1 whose other terminal is connected to ground. The constant current source CC1 supplies a current  $I_1$ .

The other or subsidiary stage likewise comprises a long tail pair of bipolar transistors T5 and T6 whose bases are connected to the differential inputs IN+ and IN-, respectively. The emitters of the transistors T5 and T6 are connected via resistors R5 and R6, respectively, to a second constant current source CC2 which supplies a tail current  $I_2$ . The cross-coupling of the main and subsidiary stages is achieved by connecting the collector of the transistor T5 to the collector of the transistor T4 and by connecting the collector of the transistor T6 to the collector of the transistor T3 so that the stage outputs are out of phase and the output of the subsidiary stage in the form of the differential collector current is subtracted from the output of the main stage.

The transconductance of the main stage comprising the transistors T3 and T4 is approximated by the following expression:

$$gm1.v + \alpha.v^3$$

where  $gm1$  is the linear component of the transconductance,  $\alpha$  is the coefficient of the third order part of the transconductance and  $v$  is the input voltage.

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Similarly, to a good approximation, the transconductance of the subsidiary stage is given by:

$$gm2.v + \alpha.v^3$$

where  $gm2$  is the linear part of the stage transconductance. The transconductance of the whole transconductance amplifier is given by the difference between the transconductances of the individual stages, namely:

$$gm1.v + \alpha.v^3 - gm2.v - \alpha.v^3 = (gm1 - gm2)v$$

The main and subsidiary stages are designed such that the third order transconductance terms cancel each other out whereas the linear terms are substantially different so that the difference between them is non-zero. In practice, it is possible to make the transconductance  $gm1$  of the main stage much greater than the transconductance  $gm2$  of the subsidiary stage so that the final transconductance of the whole amplifier is less than that of the main stage by only a small percentage. Typically, the value of each of the resistors  $R5$  and  $R6$  is one tenth of the value of each of the resistors  $R3$  and  $R4$  and the tail current  $I_2$  of the subsidiary stage is one hundredth of the tail current  $I_1$  of the main stage. This results in a loss of gain (compared with that of the main stage alone) of about 2% but provides a very substantial increase in the intermodulation performance or IIP3.

In order for a good performance to be achieved in practice, the ratio of the currents  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  must be defined and maintained to a high degree of accuracy. This creates difficulties because of the need to maintain the ratio  $I_1 : I_2$  at one hundred.

Figure 2 illustrates a conventional way of achieving such a large current ratio. The two current sources CC1 and CC2 are connected to a common bias voltage source 1, which supplies a substantially constant bias voltage  $V_{bias}$ . This first constant current source CC1 comprises ten bipolar transistors 11-20 connected in parallel with their bases

connected to the bias voltage source 1, their emitters connected via a resistor 21 to ground, and their collectors connected together to form the output of the current source.

The second current source CC2 comprises a single transistor 22 whose collector forms the current source output, whose base is connected to the bias voltage source 1, and whose emitter is connected via a chain of ten series-connected resistors 23-32 to ground. The value of each of the resistors 23-32 is equal to the value of the resistor 21.

The twin current source of Figure 2 in fact achieves a current ratio of 10:1 but illustrates the difficulty in that the current-setting resistances in the emitter circuits have to have values which are in the same ratio as the desired currents. The current-setting resistors for the second current source CC2 thus occupy a very large area, for example of an integrated circuit in which the amplifier is formed.

Figure 3 shows a twin current source which does not suffer from such disadvantages, requiring only a relatively small area of silicon for fabrication. This arrangement comprises a bias voltage source 1 of the same type as shown in Figure 2 connected to the bases of transistors T1<sub>1</sub>, T1<sub>2</sub> and T2. The part of the twin current source supplying the larger current I<sub>1</sub> comprises one or more transistors, illustrated in this particular embodiment as two parallel-connected transistors T1<sub>1</sub> and T1<sub>2</sub>. These transistors have bases connected to the bias voltage source 1, emitters connected via a resistor R1 to ground or any appropriate common or power supply line, and collectors connected together and forming the output for the larger current I<sub>1</sub>.

The smaller current I<sub>2</sub> is supplied by the collector of the transistor T2, whose base is connected to the bias voltage source 1 and whose emitter is connected to a first terminal of a resistor R2, whose second terminal is connected to the emitters of the transistors T1<sub>1</sub> and T1<sub>2</sub> and to the resistor R1.

This twin current source makes use of a mismatch in transistor geometries in order to generate the different currents I<sub>1</sub> and I<sub>2</sub>. The voltage drop across the base/emitter

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junction of the transistor T2 and the resistor R2 is equal to the base/emitter voltage of the transistors T1<sub>1</sub> and T1<sub>2</sub>, that is :

$$V_{beT2} + I_2 \cdot R = V_{beT1}$$

where R is the value of the resistor R2. The collector current of the transistors T1<sub>1</sub> and T1<sub>2</sub> is given by:

$$V_{beT1} = V_t \cdot \ln \left( \frac{I_1}{I_s} \right)$$

Where V<sub>t</sub> is the thermal voltage, ln is the natural logarithm and I<sub>s</sub> is the saturation current.

A similar expression applies to the transistor T2 and this allows the base/emitter junction voltage drops to be replaced as follows:

$$I_2 \cdot R = V_t \cdot \ln \left( \frac{I_1}{2 \cdot I_s} \right) - V_t \cdot \ln \left( \frac{I_2}{I_s} \right)$$

This may be simplified by replacing the ratio I<sub>1</sub>/I<sub>2</sub> with λ to give:

$$\frac{I_1 \cdot R}{\lambda} = V_t \cdot \ln \left( \frac{\lambda}{2} \right)$$

which may be rewritten as:

$$R = \frac{\lambda}{I_1} V_t \cdot \ln \left( \frac{\lambda}{2} \right)$$

Figure 4 illustrates an embodiment of the present invention in the form of an LNA for use as the first stage of a radio frequency tuner and incorporating the variable gain

circuitry of an automatic gain control (AGC) circuit. The amplifier comprises a transconductance amplifier of the type illustrated in Figure 1 but in which the current sources CC1 and CC2 are replaced by the twin current source shown in Figure 3. The collectors of the transistors T3 and T6 are connected to the emitters of differentially connected transistors T7 and T8 whose bases are connected to differential inputs AGC+ and AGC- for receiving a gain control voltage for controlling the gain of the LNA. The collector of the transistor T7 is connected via a load resistor R7 to a supply line vcc whereas the collector of the transistor T8 is connected directly to the supply line vcc. The collectors of the transistors T4 and T5 are similarly connected to the emitters of differentially connected transistors T9 and T10 whose bases are connected to the control voltage inputs AGC+ and AGC-, respectively. The collector of the transistor T9 is connected via a load resistor R8 to the supply line vcc whereas the collector of the transistor T10 is connected directly to the supply line vcc. Differential output signals of the LNA are generated across the load resistors R7 and R8 and are supplied to subsequent stages of the tuner, such as to a frequency changer.

As described hereinbefore, in a typical implementation of the LNA shown in Figure 4, the main stage current  $I_1$  is required to be one hundred (or of the order of one hundred) times the value of the subsidiary stage current  $I_2$ . A current ratio of 40 may be achieved in a typical implementation with the resistors R1 and R2 having values of 10 ohms and 24 ohms, respectively, the transistor T1 having an emitter area twenty times that of the transistor T2 (or comprising twenty parallel-connected transistors, each of the same size as the transistor T2), and the currents  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  being 40 and 1 milliamp, respectively.

The LNA shown in Figure 4 can readily be implemented on or as part of an integrated circuit and does not require an excessively large area of the substrate for fabrication. The amplifier has a gain and noise figure similar to those of conventional amplifiers but can achieve an improvement in IIP3 typically of 15 dB. Furthermore, such improvement in performance can be maintained over a large temperature range, in particular throughout the whole permissible operating temperature range of an integrated circuit. The twin current source maintains the required ratio of currents  $I_1:I_2$  throughout the temperature range but the actual currents vary throughout the

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temperature range so as to compensate for other temperature-related effects and maintain the improvement in IIP3.

The amplifier shown in Figure 4 is intended for use with balanced or differential inputs supplied to its input terminals IN+ and IN-. However, it is common for the input to such an amplifier to be single-ended and the amplifier 5 may be connected for operation with such a single-ended input source. In this case, as shown in Figure 5, the amplifier has a single input IN and the bases of the transistors T4 and T6 are connected to ground via a capacitor 2. In particular, the capacitor 2 has a relatively low impedance for all signal frequencies which may be supplied to the input IN but isolates the bases of the transistors T4 and T6 from ground for direct current so as to prevent interference with base biasing arrangements (not shown). The input IN is intended to be connected to a signal source, such as a cable distribution network or aerial, having a well-defined characteristic source impedance.

The presence of the source impedance introduces an offset because the effective transconductance of the amplifier is unbalanced. However, this can be compensated by making the value of the emitter resistor R5 slightly larger than the value of the emitter resistor R6 and by making the value of the emitter resistor R3 slightly larger than the value of the emitter resistor R4. In particular, the value of each of the resistors R3 and R5 is made greater than the value of the resistor R4 and R6, respectively, by the amount  $Z_s/\beta$ , where  $Z_s$  is the source impedance of the signal source connected to the input IN and  $\beta$  is the current gain of the transistor T3 or T5 as appropriate. This offsetting of the emitter resistor values provides a further improvement in both IIP3 and IIP2 for single-ended inputs as compared with no offsetting of the emitter degeneration resistors.

**What is claimed is:**

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